### Business Notices.

THE GENTLEMAN .- By particular request, the Rev. Dr. Vinton will repeat his highly popular and instructive Lecture. The Gentleman. ce Tuseday Evenino, Feb. 26, at 5 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

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Both Ladies and Gentlemen will find in this Lecture an creming's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest.

Tickets, 50 cents, can be obtained at Green's, Broadway and Footteenth et.; Stanford's, No. 537 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the

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James Lorimer Graham, President.
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# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Common transfer to the control of the

## The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada will leave Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow at 12 o'clock. Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-

YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents; Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne, Lospos-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine street, Strand.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 25 .- The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was reported from the Committee on Na val Affairs. Mr. Mason called for the correspondence with Great Britain in regard to enlistments of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British Army. Gen. Cass concurred in the call for the correspond ence, as it would amply justify our administration. He charged that Lord Clarendon's statements were ulterly contrary to the facts. He thought Great Britain had palpably violated the neutrality laws After some debate the subject was passed over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the President's Kansas Message. Mr. Jones of Tenn. made speech charging all the troubles in Kansas to the morbid and unpatriotic opposition made to the extension of Slavery. When he had concluded, the Senate ad-

House, Feb. 25 .- There was very little done, and the House was obliged to adjourn early for want of a

The first movement in the ice of the Western rivers occurred yesterday, in the Ohio, at Cincinnati. In consequence of a sudden rise in the Licking, the ice in the Ohio was broken up, and six steamers and a number of smaller vessels were

Hostilities are again threatened in Kansas. The Kickapoo Rangers propose to kill as many of the friends of Brown as will avenge the death of Cook. The Free-State men are prepared, but will act only on the defensive.

News comes, by way of Boston, from Hayti, that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned. and the Haytien troops were homeward bound.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention have already been reported by telegraph in our columns at some length. The remarkable enthusissm and harmony which prevailed at this important meeting, and the weighty consequences likely to flow from its deliberations, render a more detailed account of them highly desirable. We have accordingly prepared from the Pittsburgh papers a more complete report, including a number of interesting points not mentioned in our telegraphic sia, too, has learned that in any emergency they

dispatches. This will be found upon the third page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

An arrival at New-Orleans brings dates from California to the 5th inst. The Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 18th inst., with three hundred passengers and half-amillion of treasure on freight. She may be expected here in a few days.

The Slavery party has finally and thoroughly conquered the American National organization, and secured the nomination of MILLARD FILL-MORE of New-York for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON of Tennessee for Vice-President. We hope they will have a good time electing them. Yet what the ever-shrewd Black Power means this move shall do, there is danger it may accomplish: that is, to divide the North, and secure the triumph of the Pro-Slavery Democracy again. It is quite the same to the South, and truly quite as bad for Freedom, if Slavery triumphs, whether it be falsely labeled Americanism or Democracy.

About fifty sincere and earnest Northern men left the American Convention before these results were accomplished; but they left behind more than an equal number of miserable doughfaces, to whom the Free-State Americans are indebted for this debauchery and destruction of their party.

#### THE PEACE AND RUSSIA.

The issues and results of the expiring war turn mostly against Russia. Worsted, she retires with many losses, the chief of which is wounded pride. Her discomfiture illustrates the old saying, that a first false step leads to many mistakes and disasters. Nicholas, without a firm purpose, without indeed any real intention in 1853 of bringing the Turkish question to a final issue, nevertheless so agitated it that he became involved in the gravest difficulties. He was misled by the reports and advices of his diplomats, principally in Paris, London and Vienna. His agents made him believe that these Courts would let him have his own way; so he undertook to frighten the Porte and extort from it new concessions matching those previously made to Louis Bonaparte. Nicholas forgot that, whatever might have been the obligations of one Power, and the respectful deference shown him by the others, all submitted reluctantly to his supremacy, and saw, with secret envy and hatred, the continually rising preponderance of an empire which, though chronologically the youngest in the arena of European politics, overtopped them all. Nicholas forgot that envy is one of the principal impulses of cabinets, and even of nations. To hate what they feared was their common feeling regarding the Czars and Russia. This he seemed unable to comprehend, or to perceive that under the external affability of English statesmen, there amouldered suspicion and rivalry regarding commercial interests as well as political influence in Asia. The clamor, finally, of the Polish refugees, some of them men of weight, scattered through France and England, was fortified by Magyar hostility, and even by that German sentiment which attributed to Nicholas the overthrow of the German Diet in 1848. Throughout all Europe feelings hostile to the northern colossus were fomenting, and these a spark could illumine and transform to open war.

Nichelas accordingly, who wished merely to threaten, was surprised to find himself dragged into a contest. Even after the first hostile operations he did not suppose the affair seriously menaced the peace of Europe. He was still deaf to the howling of the distant hurricane It came, however, and blunders were crowned with disas ters-costly works, the labor of half-a-century, and armies still more costly, being destroyed. But it is not necessary to review here all the phases of a war whose principal episode before Sevastopo will forever stand prominent among the greatest events in military history.

Among the most painful wounds to the imperial and national pride of Russia is the inglorious disappearance of her fleet in the Black Sea, while that in the Baltic is hid behind the stone walls of fortified harbors. Thus the naval power of Russia proves of no account. The old Emperor becoming suddenly cautious, obstinately refused to Russia proves of no account. The old Emperor be-coming suddenly cautious, obstinately refused to accede to the prayers of his son and of the naval officers of all grades, who at the beginning of the campaign, in 1854, begged permission to meet the English squadron, maintaining that all the odds were on the Russian side. They said the English vessels were not fully manned, and besides had fresh and untried crews, while the Russians were filled with well-drilled sailors and marines; the enemy, too, was on waters less known to him than the remotest corners of the ocean, while they, on the contrary, were perfectly at home on both seas. The Czar's Admirals represented, moreover, that even if the Russian vessels were defeated, the English fleet would be disabled for the season, and then that would be time enough to retire under the batteries of the strongholds. Nicholas resisted, and so the Russian fleet, in the Black Sea at least, has gone to the bottom.

This is the first time during a hundred and fifty years that Russia has been humbled, and comes off second-best in a treaty. Judging from the preliminaries already accepted by Alexander, Russia loses several advantages secured by the treaty of Adrianople, and otherwise does not sustain her former elevated position. Still, her power of resistance has been put to a severe test, and has withstood it. The combined means and forces of two of the most developed nations known in history, aided by the fatal rapidity with which armies, in this age of ocean steamers, can be concentrated on distant points, acted fiercely in her disfavor-while on her part she had to overcome the impediments of the most difficult and distant land communications carried on by animals. Russia, thus maimed at a single extreme point, remains less affected in her internal economy than her adversaries hoped for. The Czar is still at the head of more than half a million soldiers in battle array.

The Russian finances may have been affected by the war, but yet no visible signs of injury are perceived, and the rate of exchange is not lower than at its beginning. So that, though humiliated by the peace, and with her influence overclouded, Russia does not lose her substantive importance; and her powerful internal vitality remains. In closing the strife, she will have received many a good lesson, and gained much wholesome experience for her future guidance. Intoxicated with more than a century's sucess, the Czars must by this reverse be sobered. They will have leisure to comprehend the relations of Russia with the rest of Europe; for these last three years have suvailed the enmities which they have evoked, and showed how wantonly, for nearly three quarters of a century, they had espoused the quarrels of foreign sovereigns among themselves or with their respective subjects. Rusmust rely upon herself alene, and that any obligations contracted through the gratitude of foreign sovereigns will disappear under the imperious political necessity of self-preservation. She has seen, tco, how easily a powerful coalition can be formed to baffle all diplematic maneuvers and subterfuges. Taught not to meddle with other people's affairs, she may live in future on terms of comity with the European States; and profiting by the experience of his father, the present Czar will put no excessive trust in diplomacy.

On the other hand, the nation and government have learned to value at their true rate the resources of the empire. The war has stimulated much of the intrinsic skill of the people, to supply that of the English artisans sent out of the country. Russia now comprehends her ways and means, and what to contract and what to extend. For example, the want of good land communications has been seriously felt, and led in more than one way to the disastrous result; but, as Russia has iron, she can make railroads to carry stores to distant points in days where months are now required. She has also discovered that, although shut out during the war from foreign commerce, her prosperity is not destroyed. She has thus fully tested the blessings of the protective policy which she has for many years sustained, and whose fruits are exhibited in her vast resources. She has learned that full independence consists in national ability so to diversify domestic skill and labor as not to look to foreign sources for manufacturing and artistic supplies Henceforward Russia will be emancipated from any control England has essayed over her industry and maritime affairs. This temporary check will thus enlarge and vivify her intrinsic resources, in her fields, mines and workshops.

Even the relations of Russia with the kindred coreligious populations of Turkey, will, in the long run, not be greatly modified by the war. With the establishment of the protectorate and the direct interference of the Western Powers, the various Christian sects, Romanism included, will undoubtedly try to get a footing there, but all of them are repulsive to the faithful of the Greek Church. The Mussulmans have oppressed the Greek Christians socially, but now the latter may be exposed to a hateful propagandian. They will have, moreover, a taste of the combined protectorate. It does not require any gift of prophecy to foresee that its action will generate rivalry, disorder, and hostility. Betwixt the Protectorate and the Moslem sway, the position of the Greek Church will hardly be improved. England, of course, will preach Free trade and keep the Turks in poverty and degradation for the sake of her factories. When, with these combined essays, no amelioration is felt, old relations and affinities will again act, and the kindred and powerful Russin will in all probability have a new chance to secure the inheritance of dying Islamism.

### GROGSHOPS AND GAMBLING-HOUSES.

The organ, in this city, of the politicians known as the "Hards"-a title not less expressive than it is elegant-seems to think it owes to the Hards generally-the "hard" in morals as well as the "hard" in politics-the benefit of its advocacy. On many occasions it has attacked the principle as well as the policy of prohibitory liquor legislation-in fact, of any legislation on the subject; and it now, by a new application of the same course of reasoning, denounces all attempts to suppress gambling by law, as an absurd and hopeless endeavor. In a recent article it puts the case thus:

case thus:

"There is a class of acts which, it must be conceded, are contra bonos mores, but which the wisest legislation will scarcely extirpate until the coming of the millenium. They differ from other crimical acts in this, that they involve the coluntary participation of the injured vection as well as the opening culprit to create the offense. When victims are no longer supplied, the unlawful business necessarily cease, and those engaged in it reform per force. When licentious passion, purged by religion, ceases its throbs in the breasts of our youth, the horrible trade of the procuress will no longer crowd the streets with shameless and unfortunate outcasts. When the excitement of play and the sordid love of gain have no charms, then the policy shop, the lottery scheme and the faro bank.

The News seems to go upon the supposition that the great, if not the sole object, of criminal law is, to punish the injury inflicted upon the individual. and that where the individual is a consenting party to the injury, there is in fact no harm done of which the law can take notice. This, we take it. must be the meaning of The News, as otherwise it might just as well leave to the "mightier operation of education, charity and religion" housebreaking and highway robbery-practices which will, no doubt, be also regarded "as the worn-out and half-forgotten relics of a corrupt and demor-'alized period," whenever the world is blessed with the advent of that millenium of which The Notes speaks with so much unction, and to which it looks forward with so much pious confidence as the only means to deliver us from brothels, faro banks and grogshops.

The assumption, however, that it is the injury to the individual which the criminal law chiefly looks at, is quite without foundation. There are many great and ruinous injuries-at least in a pecuniary point of view-for which there is no criminal prosecution or punishment, while many injuries of a very trifling character, so far as individual loss or suffering is concerned, are punished with great severity. There are many wicked ways of stripping men of their fortunes, many breaches of trust, in a a moral point of view not a whit less execrable than down ight theft, for which the law as yet provides no punishment, but leaves the sufferer entirely to his civil action to recover back, if he can, what he has lost; while to steal from the person the value o half a dime, will send the convicted pickpocket to the State Prison.

Acts are made criminal offenses and are punished with more or less severity chiefly with reference to the alarm which they inspire in the public generally. It is because of the great alarm which thieves, robbers, house breakers and fire-raisers inpire, and the difficulty of guarding against them, that they are made the objects of such severe penalties, even when the actual injury to the individual has been but trifling. It is only to a very inconsiderable extent the object of the criminal law to revenge the wrong to the individual. Its chief object is to protect the public, and just in propertion to the alarm which certain acts are reasonably calculated to inspire, does it become necessary to suppress them by heavy punishment.

It used to be thought that every man was, or ught to be, able to motect himself against frauds and breaches of trust; and as such acts in consequence did not inspire much alarm, each man thinking himself in no danger from them, they were not generally the subject of criminal proceedings. But with the vast increase of trade and personal property in modern times, frauds and

breaches of trust have become more and men." alarming. Experience shows that ordinary sagacity and prudence is frequently insufficient to secure against serious losses by these means, and hence a great extension of our criminal code, and from year to year the subjecting to severe punishments, many acts which till lately were liable to no pun-

So with regard to drinking-shops and gamblingsaloons-it used to be a very common opinion that nobedy was in danger of being led on by them to ruin, except those whose inordinate and ungovernable appetites, passion for excitement, and, in the case of gambling, headlong love of gain, predestined them to inevitable ruin at any rate. But the careful study given to these subjects within the last fifty years has led to a great change of opinion. It s now admitted by all thoughtful and well-informed men, that considering the average weakness of human nature, every grogshop and gambling-hell must be regarded as a pitfail-a trap set for the innecent and unwary, the cause of ruin and misery to thousands who, had they not been exposed to those temptations, would have lived useful, happy and reputable. Hence gamblinghells and drinking-hells have come to be looked at not merely with horror but with general alarm; and legislation has been modified, as in other cases, to suit this change in public opinion-a modifica tion made, however, not so much in a spirit of vengeance against the keepers of these fountains of evil, as in the very spirit of the Lord's Prayer-Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from

But even apart from this view of the case, The News has no solid ground to stand upon. Its allegation is that the keeping of drinking and gambling hells differs from other criminal acts by involving the voluntary participation of the injured victim. and on that ground it thinks no laws should be passed against them. Now, suppose the party upon whem a theft or some great personal outrage is committed is a child, or an insane person who has been induced voluntarily to submit to the outrage, does that take away the necessity, or propriety or policy of legal punishment? And in what other light, except that of children incompe tent to speak or act for themselves, incompetent to consent, and therefore so much the more needing the guardianship of the law, can we regard those unfortunate persons laboring under that infatuation of which the professional gamblers, or that inflamed appetite of which the professional rumsellers take advantage, after having first produced it?

Besides, the assumption of consent on the part of the injured victims is false in fact. The man who drinks, and the man who gambles, is by no means the only injured victim. He has a father and mother, a wife and children, creditors and others, who have claims on his sobriety, his industry and his thrift. He may consent-though even his consent is often but that of the bird charmed by the serpent-he may consent, but they do not. If "victims" injured without their own corsent are necessary, in the view of The News, to justify criminal proceedings, thousands and tens of thousands of such "victims" are forthcoming in the shape of heart-broken wives and beggared children and unpaid creditors. In truth, not a man of property in this city, whose enormous tax bills are swelled to support drunken paupers with their families, and to keep up a police establishment five times as large as would be necessary if there were no grogshopsnot a single such tax payer is there among us, but he is one of these involuntary "injured victims."

It would be as natural as chivalrous if those to whom political gambling is a means now of excitement and now of gain, should step forward in behalf of gamblers generally. We can well understand the party interest which politicians of a certain school have in sustaining grog-shops, as being quite essential to the well-working of their political machinery. But if The News is going to rely upon argument to carry the public with it, it will be necessary to put the case on some less hollow ground.

## THE MARTYRDOM OF ANTHONY.

Zion cannot fail of being impressed with the superiority of Southern piety when compared with that of the North. It may be, as Bishop Berkely says, Westward the Star of Empire takes its way :"

but the star of godliness has long been and

still is deflecting rapidly to the South. However you may account for it, the fact is unquestionable, that in correctness and stringency of religious doctrine the great exemplars of the time are to be found in that quarter. The more slaves a saint possesses, the more strict and rigid s his adherence to the ancient landmarks set up the fathers as the boundary stones of faith. The Southern church is troubled by few of those controversies, which must grieve our righteous souls here at the North. With us Andover looks upon New-Haven as little better than Cambridge, d Princeten holds up her hands at the backslidings of both. On all hands we are afflicted, as was Davie Deans, douce "with right hand extremes and left hand defections." But at the South, so far as new doctrines are concerned, peace reigns within the fold. No contentions of that ort disturb the calm that broods over the "sweet ocieties" of Southern Christians. A Unitarian or a Universalist is scarcely known, and is regarded with almost as much dread and suspicion s an Abolitionist. Unless such intruders qualify themselves for residence (as we must do them the justice to say they generally do) by gentle countenance, extended to those institutions which the pious Recorder of New-Orleans pronounced (when warning a colporteur of the Bible Society against the repetition of the crime of furnishing that seditions work to the slaves) to be "more-precious than the Gospel itself," or by the still more decided indorsement of a Dr. Clapp who added a ew attribute of the Deity in his celebrated words: Here we see God himself acting as a dealer in laves"-unless, we say, a heretic of the abovementioned descriptions qualify himself for residence in some such way, he may find it very unconfomortable, if not impossible, long to reside at the South, as quite a number of them have found to their cost. There was the Ray, Mr. Motte, for nstance-a native of South Carolina and an inberitor of slaves, whom he set free-who was driven from Savannah, a few years ago, for having once said in a sermon in Boston that the Savior would not be allowed to enter an American church on equal terms if he had the complexion he probably wore on earth; and who was sent away, too, with that liberality and generosity tharacteristic of the chivalric South, without money enough to pay his passage. So, likewise, the case of the Rev. Mr. Simmons, driven Southern slave-breeding Christians, being thus

free from those annoying controversies which occupy so much of the time of their Northern brethren, are enabled to concentrate their entire energies upon the cultivation of practical piety. The zeal with which they devote themselves to the eradication of the vices of avarice, pride, anger, ambition, and the like, in the mass of the people about them, and in a part, at least, of the members of their own households, is as affecting as it is ed. lying. It is no wonder that the Hon. Miss My rray was struck with the contented and happy a milition of the slaves. Only consider the pairs that is taken to teach them the virtues of humility, patience, submission to injury, industry, and seh denial, and the fatigue which the masters often m dergo in the administration of the discipline necessary to urge the weaker brethren along the straight at 'd narrow road. No wonder that that honorable won van was moved to burst forth into a psean in glarry of Slavery-a prose paran legibus solutis, in whic, 's an inspiration, half poetic and half religious, supph es the place of the ordinary rules of grammar and

We have been led to this train of thought by the

rhetoric.

eeclesiastical censures which we mentioned the other day as having been launched at Authony Burns of Boston notoriety, for the sin of running away from his master. This offender, it will be remembered, ungrateful for the kind care which had been bestowed on his person, and especially his soul, in Virginia, robbed his master one day of that portion of his property invested in his (Authory Burns's) body, and feloniously conveyed it away to Boston. There, by the kind and Christian interposition of District-Attorney Hallett, Commissioner Loring, and his Baptist brother in the faith, Gen. Edmands, who divided among them the pious offices ascribed to St. Paul by some of the commentators on his Epistle to Philemon, he was induced or rather constrained to return to the path of duty, from which, however, he was subsequently seduced again by certain infidel Abolitionists, who furnished him with the means of buying himself, and thus again leaving the blessed influences of Southern institutions. Under these circumstances he had the effrontery to ask for a regular dismission from the church at Union, Fauquier County, Virginis, of which he was a member, which insolence was met by a buil of excommunication hurled at his head for his manifold and repeated malfeasances.

We cannot but admire the spirit as well as the energy of these proceedings. The only fault we have to find with the church at Union, Virginia. is that they waited, before making this necessary excision, until the offending member had again forced himself, as it were, upon their notice. It would have better suited our notions of the severity required in such cases had the brethren proceeded to the amputation and the cautery at once, on the first notoriety of the crime. This Anthony Burns had obviously disobeyed what, according to the Southern view, is the first great commandment; and indeed, so far as persons of his condition of life are concerned, inclusive of all the others-Servants obey your masters," He had robbed his master of a valuable chattel. He had voluntarily absented himself from the services of the church and from the means of religious improvement, and after having been once reclaimed, he had again tallen from grace. We think that the punishment should have followed the offense sooner; but in that, perhaps, we are too jealous for the consistency and unswerving justice of the Southern church. We are glad, however, that the discipline has been administered at last, and trust it will have a salutary effect on all who may labor under like temptations.

The fate of Anthony Burns is indeed a warning to all slippery and slipping sinners of his slippery class. He now knows what he has lost by his perverseness in allowing the rebellious old Adam o harden his heart. He thought it hard to work for another man for nothing, and to be beaten with stripes at that. He yielded to the promptings of his own carnal nature, and now what is his condition? Cut off from the church at Union, Virginia, denied the sympathies and prayers of its members, shut out from the ordinances of religion Whoever watches the growth of our American as there administered, the door of Heaven slammed in his face, and he given over to be buffeted by the great Adversary of Mankind! Poor Anthony Much as we blame him, we cannot but feel some natural vearnings of compassion toward him. Indeed he is, as Touchstone said to Corin, "in a parlous state." There seems but one thing for him to do, and that is to return to Colonel Suttle and say, "I have sinned before Heaven and in thy sight;" and to entreat forgiveness and restoration o his former blessed estate of servitude. Then he can make submission to the church at Union, Fauguier County, and with some hope of being again received into its pale. If he have not grace enough for this, we fear that he must make up his mind never again to be admitted to the communiou of that fold. This is all the advice or comfort he can expect from us.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

SUPREME COURT-KANSAS-AFFAIRS.

rom Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856. The Supreme Court will adjourn next Friday, and take a recess until the first of April. Thus ar, something more than one-third of the docketed causes have been disposed of, and, with two months of service at the extra term in the Spring, they hope to reduce the Calendar at least one half of the remaining number. The case in which the constitutionality of the Missouri Restriction is involved has been but partially considered in conference, and it is now doubtful if the judgment of the Court will be made up finally before the adjournment. In no event will the opinion be delivered antil April. Contrary to general expectation there s now some ground of hope that a portion of the Southern wing of this tribunal will recede from the position first assumed, and perhaps go so far as to admit the right to freedom in the colored plaintiff. The Courts of Kentucky, Louisiana, Fennessee, Virginia, and other Southern States. always heretofore held the doctrine laid down by Judge Gamble, on the dissenting opinion which he gave when this same plaintiff (Dred Scott) sued his former owner (Dr. Emerson) for freedom, that the master who takes his slave to reside in a State or Terrisory where Slavery is prohibited thereby emancipates his slave." The weight of authority is overwhelming, and the books are filled with decisions, covering even stronger cross than that now under consideration. It is only surpris-ing how Southern Judges can hesitate, where the practice has been so uniform and the law is so

Intelligence was received here yesterday from Missours, giving assurance that the frontier counties were disposed to submit to the proclamation of the President, and to forego any purpose that may have been entertained, of interfering with the people of Kansas. Gov. Shannon was in-structed by the President to visit these counties personally, and to state the President's determina-

tion to employ the military power at his disposal, in resisting any invasion or aggression. The same instructions were given in regard to "insurrectionary move wents" inside the Territory. And the utmost caut on has been enjoined upon the Governor and the commanding officers in regard to the use of this force under any condition of circumstances. It is understood here that the President has asked the Southern Senators and Representatives to stand by him in this determination to restrain incursions from Missouri, and that so far as they have been consulted no indisposition has been manifested. So far as the proposed Convention at Topeka is concerned, the present intention is to obtain a civil process of arrest against such State officers as may undertake to exercise authority, upon the ground, that they are violating the law of the Territory in assuming functions to which they have not been properly elected, or which were not legally delegated to them. If resistance is made to the process, then and then only will the military be called in. But there is no good reason to appre-hend any serious trouble if the precautions which have been taken on both sides are fairly carried

### THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MA GNETIC TELEGRAPH.

out. The Free-State men started a messenger on Wednesday, advising the Delegates to this Con-

vention to meet, organize and adjourn without at-

tempting any business whatever, but at the same

time to put themselves in position to reassemble for that purpose at any other summons. INDEX.

OUL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From Our WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1956. The Atla ntic's mail has just arrived by express, and the Cab, 'net is now in session.

Mr. Mason has offered a resolution in the Senata calling for th ' enlistment correspondence, and spoke against & 'r. Crampton.

Gen. Cass is now vindicating the cause of the

Administration. The Committee on Elections have failed to re-

port this morning, owing to the absence of a member.

# XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...... WAS HINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856. SENATE.....WAA HINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution transmitting a copy of the Report of the Navy, and state of the Report of the Report of the Senate at the Report of the Report of the Report of the Senate at the Report of the R

and that of Great Britain regarding the en diers in the United States to serve in the accompanied by such evidence and docu.

President may deem proper, to show the of the agents and officers of the British (overnment) of the agents and officers of the British C toverment with this violation of our laws and nation al rights. Mr. Masen said the statement of Lord Cla rendon in the British Parliament in regard to this matter that recently been received in the English papers, and the American side of the argument was likewise made known, the community would be misled. It was fore, important that all the correspondence shall date once be made public.

Mr. JAMES concurred in the opinion of the Se. nator

from Virginia.

Mr. CASS (who appeared in his soat for the first time since the late accident) not only agreed heartily a tital since the late accident has not uttered, but would \$9 since the late accident) not only agreed heartily a every word which Mr. Mason uttered, but would further than he had. He (Mr. Cass) would not have further than he had. He (Mr. Cass) would not had tate to say he never saw a statement so utterly coarrary to fact as that of Lord Clarendon. He (Cass) showed from the evidence on the trial of the British agents for violating the Neutrality laws that the complicity of the British Government could not be successfully denied.

Mr. CASS considered that paying the passage of men to Canada and then culisting them was a palpaole violation of our Neutrality laws.

Mr. YULEE inquired of Mr. Mason whether it was true, as stated in the speech of Lord Clarendon, that the British Government had offered to submit the settlement of the controversy with regard to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the arbitration of a friendly Power.

of a friendly Power.

Mr. MASON.—If any such offer has ever 'been made officially, I am ignorant of it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the British Govern-

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the British Govern-ment had made all the apology that could be expected of it, when it acknowledged its error, declared it un-intentional, and promised that it should not again occur. He understood that as soon as the British Government was apprized of the dissatisfaction of, this Government on account of the recruiting opera-tions, the work was promptly desisted from. This. tions, the work was promptly desisted from. This was the highest satisfaction for such an injury, and no further apology ought to be demanded.

Mr. MASON said that whatever might have been Mr. MASON said that whatever might have been the statements made across the water, no atonement has been offered by the British Government for its violation of our neutrality laws. He thought that when the correspondence called for should be laid before the Senate, Mr. Crittenden would find he had made his leap before he had gained the stile.

Mr. HAMLIN inquired whether Mr. Buchanan-hadnet expressed himself satisfied with what Lord Clargendon had said in explanation of this matter.

Mr. MASON replied that he was not familiar with the whole correspondence; but, if Mr. Buchanan ever-expressed himself satisfied with the course of the British Government, it was done under a misapprehension of the facts.

hension of the facts.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought it might appear thatMr. Ruchanan had made aleap in the dark. He hoped,
the correspondence sent in would show the real states.

the correspondence seat in would show the real scales, of facts.

Messrs, TOUCEY and RUSK deprecated the discussion of the subject previous to the official information being placed before the Senate.

Mr. JAMES (R. I.) said the time would come when, all the facts concerning matters at issue between the two countries would be made known. We have full information as to the Central American question, but that relating to the enlistment of soldiers should engage the grave consideration of Congress. It should be known that the British declaration of war against Russia bears date, Westminster, March 28, 1854. Ou the 21st of April, Mr. Crampton, while announcing this fact to our Government, coupled it with the officially declared hope that our Government would maintain. the 21st of April, Mr. Grampton, while announcing this fact to our Government, coupled it with the officially declared hope that our Government would maintain a strict neutrality on the sea, not permitting privates a to be fitted out to depredate on British commerce. Mr. Marcy, in reply, April 28, assured Mr. Grampt on that we should preserve a strict neutrality, not o nly preventing the equipment of privateers to act on F ritish commerce, but to prevent mae being culisted to sorve in the European war—our neutrality applying to sea and land, irrespective of the parties engay ed in the contest. When Mr. Crampton applied to have naval equipment to favor of Russia prevone ed, he seemed to loose aight of the fact that such say ipment of vessels would be no more a viciation of the neutrality laws than the enlistment of men for land service. Mr. Marcy could not have bolieved that while Mr. Crampton claimed that neutrality should be inforced against Russia, Crampton himself would have evidated Mr. Marcy could not have beneved that while Mr. Crampton claimed that neutrality should be inforced against Russis, Crampton himself would have violated neutrality concerning enlistmants. We had a right to look on Mr. Grempton's request as a declaration of honor on tha part of the British Government that it would respect our neutrality laws, let Russia do as she might. Mr. JAMES said he would have the remainder of

his speech published. It contains statements decired from official sources, showing that England was guilty

his speech published. It contains statement, decreed from official sources, showing that England was guilty of bad faith in the enistment question.

Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted.

On motion, the consideration of the President's Special Kansar Message was recumed, and Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said he had listened with plensure to the discussion whether Mr. Grompton should be recalled or not, and what measares should be taken to heal the wounded dignity of this country, and he would say that he would rather enter into a conflict with England, or any three of the great Powers of Europe, than to have a conflict among ourselves. Such conflict might come in consequence of disturbances in Kansas. Many of the objectionable portions of Mr. Wilson's speech had been modified in print, and the most objectionable remarks of all had been entirely omitted. He was glad to see this, for it gave him reason to hope that the Senator from Massachmetts was not altogether beyond redemption. All the trouble in Kansas had grown out of the morbid and unpatrictic opposition to what gentlemen are pleased to call the extension of Slavery. Attempts had been made to prove that these disturbances were all the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He denied the truth of the statement. The Slavery